

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

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1. A heat-shrinkable tube comprising:
a tubular member being shrinkable in response to heat and having a cylindrical surface; and
a thin film formed on at least a part of said cylindrical surface and being made of a magnetic loss material which has a high magnetic loss characteristic, said thin film having:
a first phase comprising a first one of Fe, Co, and Ni; and
a second phase comprising an insulator containing at least one element other than Fe, Co, and Ni.
 2. The heat-shrinkable tube according to claim 1, wherein said first phase further comprising a second one of Fe, Co, and Ni, said second one being mixed to said first one.
 3. The heat-shrinkable tube according to claim 2, wherein said first phase further comprising a third one Fe, Co, and Ni, said third one being mixed to said first and said second ones.
 4. The heat-shrinkable tube according to claim 1, wherein said second phase is continuous, said first phase being dispersed in said second phase.
 5. The heat-shrinkable tube according to claim 1, wherein said thin film is made of a magnetic substance of a magnetic composition comprising M, X and Y, where M is a metallic magnetic material consisting of Fe, Co, and/or Ni, X being element or elements other than M and Y, and Y being F, N, and/or O, said M-X-Y magnetic composition having a concentration of M in the composition so that said M-X-Y magnetic composition has a saturation magnetization of 35-80% of that of the metallic bulk of magnetic material comprising M alone, said magnetic composition having the maximum value μ''_{\max} of an imaginary part μ'' of relative permeability in a frequency range of

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0.1-10 gigahertz (GHz).

6. A heat-shrinkable sheet comprising:

a sheet member being shrinkable in response to heat and having a flat surface; and

a thin film formed on at least a part of said flat surface and made of a magnetic loss material which has a high magnetic loss characteristic,

said thin film having:

a first phase comprising a first one of Fe, Co, and Ni; and

a second phase comprising an insulator containing at least one element other than Fe, Co, and Ni.

7. The heat-shrinkable sheet according to claim 6, wherein said first phase further comprising a second one of Fe, Co, and Ni, said second one being mixed to said first one.

8. The heat-shrinkable sheet according to claim 7, wherein said first phase further comprising a third one Fe, Co, and Ni, said third one being mixed to said first and said second ones.

9. The heat-shrinkable sheet according to claim 6, wherein said second phase is continuous, said first phase being dispersed in said second phase.

10. The heat-shrinkable sheet according to claim 6, wherein said thin film is made of a magnetic substance of a magnetic composition comprising M, X and Y, where M is a metallic magnetic material consisting of Fe, Co, and/or Ni, X being element or elements other than M and Y, and Y being F, N, and/or O, said M-X-Y magnetic composition having a concentration of M in the composition so that said M-X-Y magnetic composition has a saturation magnetization of 35-80% of that of the metallic bulk of magnetic material comprising M alone, said magnetic composition having the maximum value μ''_{\max} of an imaginary part μ'' of relative permeability in a frequency range of

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disposing an oscillator in the vicinity of said thin film; and
making said oscillator irradiate electromagnetic radiation towards said thin film, so that said thin film generates said heat.

disposing a conductive wire in vicinity of said thin film; and
supplying an alternating current to said conductive wire to make said
conductive wire irradiate electromagnetic radiation towards said thin film, so that
said thin film generates said heat.

disposing an oscillator in the vicinity of said thin film; and
making said oscillator irradiate electromagnetic radiation towards said thin film, so that said thin film generates said heat.

disposing a conductive wire in vicinity of said thin film; and
supplying an alternating current to said conductive wire to make said
conductive wire irradiate electromagnetic radiation towards said thin film, so that
said thin film generates said heat.

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